



UNITED STATES JEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS Washington, D.C. 20231

SERIAL NUMBER	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
08/380	.857 01/30	/95 HARDY	B 22671
•			EXAMINER
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NATH AI SUITE 1	MBERLY & ASS 750	OCIATES	ART UNIT THE PAPER NUMBER
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			DATE MAILED: 11/27/96
	on from the examiner in PATENTS AND TRAD	charge of your application. EMARKS	
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This application h	as been examined	Responsive to communication filed on	This action is made final.
A shortened statement		his antique to antique of	A)
	· -	his action is set to expire month(s), _ nse will cause the application to become abandon	days from the date of this letter.
) ARE PART OF THIS ACTION:	
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	leferences Cited by Exa art Cited by Applicant, P		e of Draftsman's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948.
		ing Changes, PTO-1474.	e of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152.
Part (I SUMMARY OF ACTION			
1 X Claime	9-27	-	
<i>[</i>]			are pending in the application. are withdrawn from consideration.
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	0-77		are allowed.
*		•	
5. Claims			are objected to.
6. Claims		an	subject to restriction or election requirement.
7. This application has been filed with informal drawings under 37 C.F.R. 1.85 which are acceptable for examination purposes.			
8. Formal drawin	gs are required in respo	onse to this Office action.	
		nave been received on (see explanation or Notice of Draftsman's Patent	
		sheet(s) of drawings, filed on	has (have) been approved by the
11. The proposed drawing correction, filed has been approved; disapproved (see explanation).			
12. Acknowledgen	nent is made of the claim n parent application, ser	n for priority under 35 U.S.C. 119. The certified of ial no; filed on	been received not been received
13. Since this application apppears to be in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.			
14. Other			·

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1. Claims 1-18 have been canceled.
Claims 19-27 have been added.
Claims 19-27 are pending.

- 2. The drawings remain objected to because the subfigures of Figures 1-4 must be separately labeled. Correction is required.
- 3. The disclosure remains objected to because of the following informalities:

The subfigures of Figure 4 are labeled 4(1)-4(4), while subfigures for Figures 1-3 are labeled with Arabic letters. Subfigures 1A-1F, 2A-2B, 3A-3B and those in Figure 4 are not separately described in The Brief Description of Drawings.

NEW REJECTIONS

- 4. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
- 5. Claims 19-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as the specification lacks complete deposit information for the deposit of the hybridoma cell line CNCM

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Accession No. I-1397 for the reasons set forth in the objection to the specification. The Response and Amendment filed August 28, 1996 states that a Declaration of Dr. Fischman and a copy of the official receipt from the CNCM depository were submitted with the Response and Amendment. No such documents are found in the file.

- 6. The specification is objected to under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as failing to provide an enabling disclosure commensurate with the scope of the claims. The specification does not adequately teach how to make and use the claimed antibodies as broadly claimed. Those of skill in the art would not know how to effectively make and use the claimed methods with a reasonable expectation of success based on the teachings of the specification and the evidence of record.
- a. In part ii, claim 19 is broadly drawn to "a monoclonal antibody which binds to an antigen which the antibody under (i) binds." Thus, the claim is drawn to any antibody that binds to the protein recognized by the monoclonal antibody of I-1397, not antibodies that recognize the same antigenic epitope as I-1397. The specification discloses only that the antibody produced by I-

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1397 binds "to a proteinaceous substance having an apparent molecular weight of 48-50K Daltons, as determined by SDS-PAGE" (see p. 7, lines 23-24). With only this information, it would require undue experimentation for one of skill in the art to identify the antibodies claimed.

b. Claims 24-25 are drawn to the treatment of tumors and cancer, and can be broadly interpreted to read on the treatment of any human tumor or cancer with the monoclonal antibodies of the invention. Claims 26-27 are drawn to a pharmaceutical composition, and are also broadly interpreted to read on the treatment of human tumors with monoclonal antibodies. Thus, the present invention pertains to the experimental and unpredictable area of the in vivo treatment of human tumors by the administration of immunoglobulins. As set forth in paragraph 8e of the previous office action, the difficulties associated with the development of effective antibody-based therapies for human cancers are well established in the art. To further illustrate the state of the art, Hird and Epenetos (Immunotherapy with Monoclonal Antibodies, 1990), which states that "data obtained from mouse studies are useful, but cannot be directly translated to apply to the human situation" (p.185) is also cited.

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The applicant presents arguments as to the utility of the claimed therapeutic methods. This is not the rejection under consideration. The issue is that the specification does not enable one of skill in the art to practice the claimed invention commensurate with the scope of the claims, to broadly use the claimed methods for treating human tumors and cancers. The specification exemplifies the anti-tumor effect of the claimed monoclonal antibodies in the model systems of lung metastases of MCA fibrosarcoma, B16 melanoma and 3LL tumor cells (both cell lines of mouse origin) in the C57BL and BALB/c mice (see p. 27). From this information, one of skill in the art could not expect to practice the invention as broadly claimed with a reasonable expectation of success.

The applicant alludes to the availability of experimental results shoeing the anti-tumor activity of the monoclonal antibody of he invention in mice bearing human tumors. For such data to be considered by the examiner, it must be presented in declaration format.

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7. Claims 19-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, for the reasons set forth in the objection to the specification.

- 8. Claims 20 and 24-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.
- a. The recitation "A monoclonal antibody ... according to claim 19" lacks clear antecedent basis in claim 19, as there are three different recitations of monoclonal antibody in claim 19.
- b. The metes and bounds of "fragment" in claim 20 are unclear. It is unclear what type of fragments are encompassed by the claim. The applicant is advised to amend the claim to recite "antigen binding fragment."
- c. The recitation "an effective amount" in claims 24 and 26 is vague and indefinite, as it is unclear what effect is to be achieved by the claimed method and composition.
- d. Claim 24 is vague and indefinite in the recitation "so as to affect the immune system." As the specific effect to be

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accomplished by the claimed method is unclear, the metes and bounds of the claim are unclear.

Claims 19, 21-22, 24 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 9. § 102(b) as anticipated by Ledbetter (U.S. Patent No. 5,182,368, filed May 24, 1991). In part ii, the antibody of claim 19 is broadly drawn to "a monoclonal antibody which binds to an antigen which the antibody under (i) binds." Thus, the claim is drawn to any antibody that binds to the protein recognized by the monoclonal antibody of I-1397, not just antibodies that recognize the same antigenic epitope as I-1397. The specification discloses that the antibody produced by I-1397 binds "to a proteinaceous substance having an apparent molecular weight of 48-50K Daltons, as determined by molecular weight" (see p. 7, lines 23-24). Ledbetter discloses a monoclonal antibody that recognizes a polypeptide of approximately 50 Kd (see p.18, lines 45-46), the hybridoma cell line that produces said monoclonal and the use of this antibody to effect the immune system (column 20, lines 1-10). While the antibody of Ledbetter binds to an epitope present only on B cells, there is no evidence of record

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that the antibody of Ledbetter and I-1397 recognize distinct protein antigens.

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nancy A. Johnson, Ph.D. whose telephone number is (703) 305-5860. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:30-5:00. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lila Feisee, can be reached on (703) 308-2731. The fax number for the group is (703) 308-4242. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0196.

LILA FEISEE SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER GROUP 1800

Nancy A. Johnson, Ph.D.

November 19, 1996